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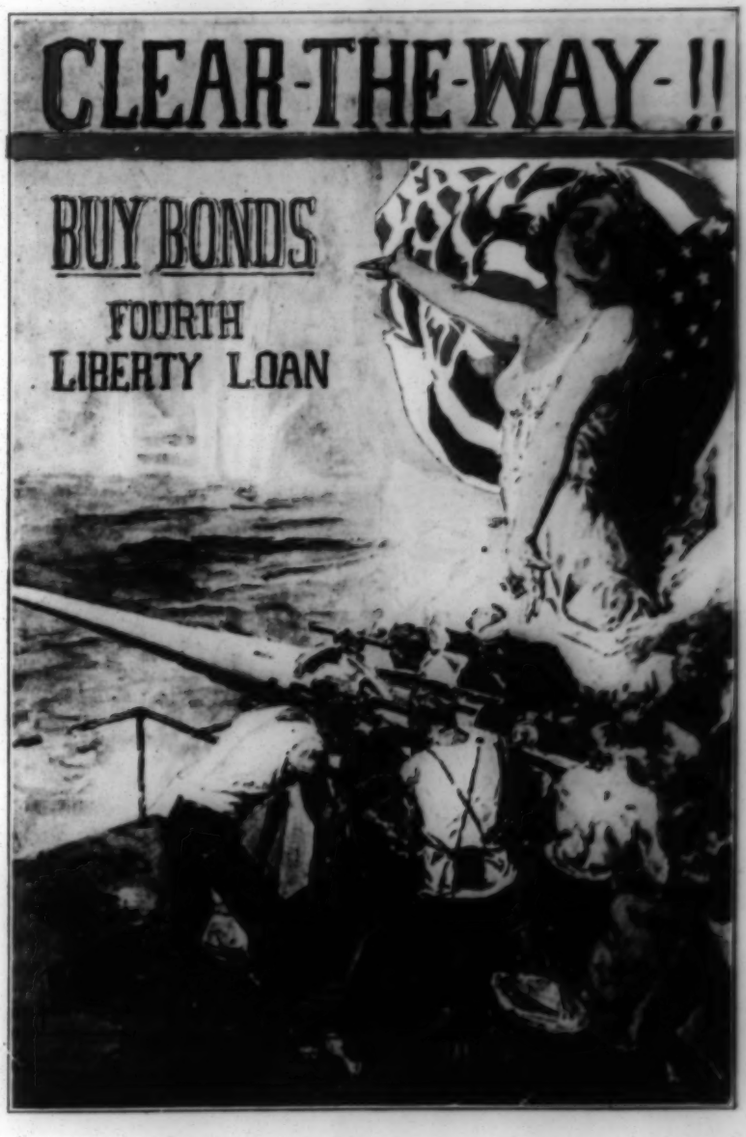
THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL POLITICAL WEEKLY

10 Cents a Copy **September 28, 1918**

Woman's Sphere in the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign



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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III SEPTEMBER 28, 1918 No. 18

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

FROM now until October 19 the suffragists will be busy aiding Uncle Sam in the fourth great financial offensive. The experience gained in suffrage campaigning will be a potential factor in insuring the success of the cooperation of the suffrage forces with the government.

Nothwithstanding the fact that suffragists have been busy for some time preparing to take an active part in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, reports from the field indicate increasing activity on the part of circulation contest workers.

This week finds Iowa in the lead, making the third state to hold this coveted position. Iowa apparently is making every effort to hold the lead. This confirms our statement of last week—that the Middle West will bear watching. Lively skirmishing is promised on the part of the states that are planning to dispute Iowa's title.

These are stirring times in suffrage history, and the *Woman Citizen* is serving an important place in keeping its readers closely in touch with swiftly moving political developments. "So helpful and intelligent" is the way Mrs. James Ferry White refers to the news columns of the *Citizen*, and then continuing, "It keeps one in touch with the great woman's world in a most accurate way."

The *Woman Citizen* has sought to reflect the spirit of the woman movement here and elsewhere on broad progressive lines, so we are pleased to read in a letter from Mrs. A. D'Arcy Hamilton, of Auckland, New Zealand:

"I enjoy the articles by A. S. B. very much. Her broad international tone I admire, as I think all women should try to cultivate an international spirit."

We enjoyed the little boastful note of pride in the message from Alice M. Myers, of Orange, N. J.: "I very much desire that my friends shall see our splendid magazine."

And this from Mrs. C. Van Bergen, of Buffalo, N. Y.: "Kindly send your most interesting and helpful papers."

The *Woman Citizen* has scores of friends in Indiana. "I am always so eager to discover and digest the 'goodies' on the pages of the *Woman Citizen* each Monday," writes Carrie D. Hageman, of Muncie.

Yours for the Fourth Liberty Loan,

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

"I could do without any other paper or magazine easier than the *Woman Citizen*, and enjoy every number more and more."
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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
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To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
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To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

September 14th	*September 21st*
1. South Dakota	1. Iowa
2. Georgia	2. South Dakota
3. Iowa.	3. Georgia
4. Indiana	4. Indiana
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin.	8. Wisconsin
9. Massachusetts	9. Massachusetts
10. New York	10. New York
11. Ohio	11. Ohio and Virginia
12. Virginia	12. New Hampshire
13. New Hampshire	13. Missouri
14. Missouri	14. Alabama
15. Alabama	15. Texas
16. Texas	16. Maryland
17. Maryland	17. Pennsylvania
18. Pennsylvania	18. Maine
19. Maine	19. Louisiana
20. Louisiana	20. West Virginia
21. West Virginia	21. Connecticut
22. Connecticut	22. South Carolina
23. South Carolina	23. Tennessee
24. Tennessee	24. Kentucky
25. Kentucky	25. Arkansas
26. Arkansas	26. North Dakota and Washington, D.C.
27. North Dakota, Washington, D. C.	27. Rhode Island
28. Rhode Island, Mississippi	28. Nebraska
29. Nebraska	29. Washington, Oklahoma and Mississippi
30. Washington, Oklahoma	30. Kansas and Illinois
31. Kansas, Illinois	31. North Carolina
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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 28, 1918

"We shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Our, Not The

NOW that the world is in upheaval we discover certain things close to us that we had fallen into the way of considering far from us.

One of these close things is government. Our manner of speech long since revealed our sense of distance, of detachment from it. "The" government, it has been our habit to say, and squint critically, as those who sight to far horizons.

Then the war.

Since the war, we have been readjusting ourselves to the fact of government close-to, an intimate part of ourselves, an expression of ourselves, embodying our own opportunity and our own responsibility.

In our talk it is still "the" government, but, to some small extent, in our thought it is coming to be "our," less a political machinery for the prescribed few, more a communal agency in which each has a vital stake.

From the war and its irresistible exigencies we have learned how easily government may be brought close, made ours; made, in a word, to function for the common good, as in the production and distribution of food and fuel, in the control of man power and woman power, incomes and profits. From the war we realize by what right government reaches into our pockets and requisitions our surplus. By what right it says to us:

BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

It's because it is "our" government, not "the" government. It's because we recognize in its voice our own voice; it's because, whether its administration wholly satisfies us or not, it stands for our own effort to hold ourselves coherently to group action, group control, group progress.

Only as the individual sees himself in possessive relation to government does he or can he rise to his full stature as an individual under government.

If he is governed, he must feel himself, know himself in the government. Let him be in it and it can be wrongly based, it can go wrong, blunder, recover and blunder on, and his allegiance to it yet remain a fine and hopeful thing; for its demands on him are but his demands on himself.

So much for the governed who has a voice in his government, the case of the American man.

Now look at the case of the governed who lacks that voice, the case of the American woman.

Used to help uphold a political structure in whose building she has been allowed no part, expected to obey laws which she did not make, her money taken in taxes which she did not impose, her allegiance demanded in crises about whose resolution she has not been consulted—is it any wonder that the foremost men of the nation themselves are to-day issuing the challenge direct to the ugly inadequacy of so undemocratic a scheme of government, relating itself to the American woman as "the" government, instead of as her government.

MEANTIME the extent to which "the" government is relying on that same American woman in this supreme war test of its abilities is suggested by the demands made on her for the conduct of the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. Nor will she for one moment fail it, as may be seen from even a cursory reading of her program as summarized in this Liberty Loan number of the *Woman Citizen*. Freely, gladly, unhesitatingly she will respond, as she has responded.

To the fair mind her attitude, however, but leaves the more outstanding the exclusion to which she is subjected, and makes the more urgent the necessity of her direct representation in a government that so frankly relies on her to help carry on, a government that should be the American woman's in exactly the same sense that it is the American man's, hers as it is his, of, for, and by her as it is of, for, and by him; to the end that America may stand approved by all nations as the exponent of a true democracy, and American women may be proud as American men are proud when there is proud talk of America's government of, for and by the people.

THE *Woman Citizen's* habit of going to press on Wednesdays entails a well-nigh insupportable suspense interest this week, in view of the situation in the United States Senate with regard to the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Consideration of the amendment was agreed on last week for Thursday of this week. In the interim suffrage leaders in the Senate freely voiced the opinion that the vote was not to be delayed by the unseemly filibustering that marked the occasion when the question was up for consideration on June 27th, nor by any other dilatory tactics. By the time this is read, therefore, presumably the vote will have been taken, or if not taken, at least scheduled for a date in the immediate future. All that can be said at this cross-roads of fate is that the National American Woman Suffrage Association has worked for the vote in the confidence that a favorable outcome is assured, and in the determination to carry the fight where it will do most good if that confidence should have been betrayed. The full story from the inside will be given our readers in next week's issue.

AS the Woman Citizen goes to press, it is in receipt of a direct wire from Washington which says: "Senator Jones, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, states that the vote on the Federal Suffrage Amendment will be called on Thursday, September 26. There have been rumors to the contrary but they are without foundation."

"THE women who oppose suffrage," says an anti-suffrage sheet, "are as a rule the wives or daughters of prominent statesmen, *familiar all their lives with what politics means.*"

Really that is a little too hard on politics in general because of the particular experience. Even though, watching father and husband, women may sometimes get a none too roseate view of politics, they must not for that discountenance the whole system and its possibilities. What politics means to father and husband may be improved on in the interpretation and practice of somebody else's father and husband and of women themselves.

THE matter of special interest to women in the all-state conference which has been called in Washington for Monday and Tuesday, September 30th and October 1, to consider state and federal cooperation on industrial problems, is the national child labor situation. The courts having decided that the federal child labor law was unconstitutional, women are deeply concerned in the immediate handling of the child labor problem between the states. The governors of all states have been asked to send representatives to the conference and have been notified by the War Labor Policies Board that hereafter contracts of all government departments will contain clauses restricting child and convict labor. President Wilson is giving active support to the effort to save the nation's future through the salvation of the children.

ACTS of the political parties in various states show what the will of the people is concerning the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Consider these resolutions:

Whereas: The Democrats of the State of West Virginia, at a joint conference of its state executive committee and candidates for office, regularly held at the city of Parkersburg, on the ninth day of September, 1918, there being no provision for a convention of the party this year, make the following declaration, and

Whereas: in the midst of the gravest crisis that has confronted our country in its entire history, the Democratic executive committee and candidates in this state feel that all ordinary matters of the party differences are for the time overshadowed and subordinate to the issue of winning the war. To throw the entire energy of the nation behind our armies now fighting to save civilization and behind the great commander in chief who leads them seems to us the vital issues in this campaign. The candidates of the Democratic party stand pledged to a whole-souled support of President Woodrow Wilson in the vigorous conduct and completion of the war, and in the settlement of the problems following it, and

Whereas: The results of the coming election must not be one that can be construed by the nation's enemies as a repudiation of the President and his war policies. Such a result might cost the lives of thousands of American soldiers; therefore, be it

Resolved, that we endorse the policies of President Wilson on woman suffrage and upon all matters pertaining to labor, and our candidates pledge themselves to support these policies both during and after the war and to the ratification of the pending amendment on national prohibition. Pending the adoption of the suffrage amendment we favor extending to the women of West Virginia the right to participate in primaries and conventions. With full recognition of the loyalty and patriotism of men of every political party we appeal to the whole people of West Virginia to join us in the election of a Senate and Congress that the world will know we are in active sympathy with the President and the war.

THE Republican and Democratic parties of Wisconsin in their respective conventions held simultaneously at Madison on September 18, pledged themselves to support the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Each party wrote a Federal Amendment plank into its platform.

Democratic Plank

"To give recognition to the wonderful sacrifice and service of the women of America, we approve President Wilson's recommendations for woman's suffrage by federal amendment through ratification by the States."

Republican Plank

The splendid spirit of helpfulness and the efficient service of the women of the nation in every activity have been thrown into bolder relief by the war emergencies. They have demonstrated anew their entire fitnsss for, and right to equal opportunity in the conduct of the government, and we therefore favor the extension of the elective franchise to women.

THERE is one place where the Kaiser is averse to any sex discrimination and that is in the munition factory. In his speech before the people at the Krupp munition works on September 12, he showed the greatest cordiality to the idea that woman's place is—not in the home—but wherever the War Lord wants her to be.

Away with *küchen* and *kirche* now, for "industrial mobilization without distinction of sex has constituted a demand," said he. The Kaiser, who is known to be opposed to all participation in public affairs by women, is now fulsome in his gratitude "to the women as well as the girls for their self-sacrificing performance of their duty, despite their harassing cares."

For the Kaiser, no more than any other anti-suffragist, thinks for a minute that women should not really participate in public causes. Only that they ought to do it according to the interests of kaisers, anti-suffrage senators and any other men whom it has pleased God to set above them.

A TOUCHING little story of Quentin Roosevelt is told by President W. H. Crawford of Allegheny College, who has charge of overseas training for the Y. M. C. A. He met Quentin Roosevelt in France last spring, and said to him:

"Lieutenant, many Americans are very proud of the way the four sons of Theodore Roosevelt are acquitting themselves in this war." President Crawford says:

"I shall never forget how his face lighted up as he answered: 'Well, you know it's rather up to us to practice what father preaches.'"

There are many Americans who profess to revere "the fathers" for fighting the Revolutionary war to a victorious end, and for proclaiming that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. But when these sons and daughters of the Revolution are urged to apply the principle in the case of women, they object that it would be "revolutionary!"

If it be said that the fathers did not believe in suffrage for women, it may be answered with truth that neither did they believe in suffrage for poor men or (in some cases) for men of unorthodox religious views. But the logic of the great principle which they proclaimed has thrown down one barrier after another, and the last is bound to go. The fathers went in advance of their fathers, and if we are to be their worthy descendants we must go in advance of ours.

Let the people of America read over once more those ringing sentences about the consent of the governed, and taxation without representation. It is now America's privilege to practice what the fathers preached! A. S. B.

PRESIDENT WILSON has pointed out the importance of the Federal Suffrage Amendment as a war measure. Certain opponents of suffrage have asked how it can possibly be of help toward the winning of the war? It will not put another soldier into the field, they say, nor another ship upon the sea.

When the armies of the Allies win a victory in France, that fact does not in itself put another soldier into the field or another ship upon the sea; but it makes a vast difference nevertheless because of its effect upon the morale of the Germans, and upon our own. A victory for democracy won in Congress helps the Allied cause everywhere. The Kaiser recognizes this, as is proved by the fact that the German censorship forbade the German press to mention the passage of the woman suffrage bill in England.

It has been said that the "Imponderabilia"—the things that cannot be weighed in material scales—have a great deal to do with winning a war. Everything gives aid and comfort to the enemy which can be used to convince the people of other countries that the American Government is not sincere in wishing to promote justice to protect the weak and to "make the world safe for democracy." The murderers of Praeger helped the Kaiser more than if they had presented him with a whole regiment of soldiers or a new battleship. Their crime and their acquittal have been told and exploited in every corner of Germany. So with our other lynchings; so with profiteering, so with every conspicuous denial or miscarriage of justice that occurs within our borders. Let the minority still opposed to suffrage by federal amendment consider whether they really want to help manufacture the kind of news from the United States that will be hailed with joy in Germany. A. S. B.

SOME prisoner is said to have left engraved upon the wall of his cell a singular prayer. It was, in substance: "May heaven protect me from my friends! From my enemies I will protect myself."

Just now the states' rights doctrine needs to pray for protection from some of its friends. The extremists among them are taking a course that is bound to bring upon it acute and unnecessary odium. This has been lately pointed out by Professor Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale University Law School, who is also Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of New York City. He says:

"I believe that there is a constitutional doctrine of state rights which cannot be safely or rightfully ignored. Many of the foremost men in both parties share that belief. It must be admitted, however, that this doctrine sometimes has been so perverted, misapplied and carried to such extreme limits as seriously to prejudice many worthy and intelligent citizens against its true merit and value. This fact makes it all the more necessary on the part of those who would save the doctrine from absolute repudiation to be careful when and how and to what purpose it is invoked."

The state rights doctrine was made highly odious in the eyes of a multitude of women when it was lately invoked by the United States Supreme Court as a reason for nullifying the national child labor law. If this odium against the doctrine should be intensified by its being put forward by a bare one-third of the United States Senators as a reason for blocking the will of two-thirds, and holding back for a year or two the submission of the Suffrage Amendment (for no intelligent person imagines that it can be held back longer), it is easy to see what slight regard will be likely to be given to that doctrine hereafter by the women who are very soon to have a vote. A. S. B.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

Women and the Liberty Loans

By Edith J. R. Isaacs
Chief of Woman's Publicity
Second Federal Reserve District.

THE news that we are sending over two hundred thousand fighting men a month to France, with all that it implies of organization, and labor, and money, and ships, and food, and supplies to back them up, is hardly more surprising than the news that there were more than 17,000,000 individual bond-buyers in the Third Liberty Loan, and that half of these were women.

A year and a half ago we were the least bond-buying people in the world. Our Government was run on taxes alone, and there were hardly more than three hundred and fifty thousand Americans who owned bonds of any kind. And very few of these were women.

Whatever importance might be attached to women's cooperation in other phases of American life, they were not a figure in the world of finance. Investment did not interest them, not even the investment of their own money. A little group of pioneers had made their way into the big banking and bond-houses and were doing splendid, constructive propaganda work; a woman had succeeded in writing a book which has become an authority on "The Relation of Wars and Revolutions to Government Finance," but that was about all.

Today, the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, under the leadership of Mrs. William G. McAdoo, the first national executive committee of women ever appointed as a part of the machinery of the American Government, has over 700,000 women enlisted in the sale of bonds, and $1,000,000,000 of bonds sold in the Third Loan is placed to their credit.

MRS. McADOO AND DAUGHTER

This change in a year and a half of war means something more and something greater than mere wartime enthusiasm. It is the war, of course, and the knowledge of what Liberty Loans mean to our hope of victory and future peace, which has changed us overnight into a nation of eager bond-buyers. It is the enthusiasm for war service of any constructive kind which has induced women to join the ranks of the Liberty Loan Committee as they have joined the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. and the munitions workers and the Food Council and every other war service organization that was open to them. But enthusiasm alone—the best, most patriotic, most generous enthusiasm in the world—does not sell bonds.

Bond selling, even Liberty Bond selling, is a business which requires a knowledge of the facts of investment in general and especially of the relation of bonds to war finance; it requires an instinct for salesmanship and plenty of imagination. A Liberty Bond campaign moreover, requires the ability to organize for strenuous campaign work, and the steadfastness to work harmoniously and without ceasing, through a strenuous campaign.

The wonder of this work, therefore, is not that American women bought bonds to help finance the war, not that 700,000 undertook to help sell bonds to finance the war, but that, with no experience to back them up, they actually did sell bonds. And that they did, the records of the country attest.

The women of Delaware raised twenty-eight per cent more than the entire state quota; the women of Alabama, Missouri, Wyoming, Kentucky, West Virginia raised almost 50 per cent of their state quotas, and those of North Carolina, Indiana, Arizona, Kansas, Tennessee, Nevada, Virginia and Connecticut raised between one-third and one-half of their state quotas.

The women of Philadelphia raised over $53,000,000 for the Third Liberty Loan and, according to Mrs. John T. Pratt, Chairman of the Woman's Committee for the Second Federal Reserve District, which includes New York, the women of this district, working in cooperation with the men's committees, may be credited with the sale of more than $110,000,000 worth of bonds.

Nor have these successful campaigns of the local branches of the National Committee been stereotyped affairs, worked out under orders from national headquarters. Every district in the country had its own advantages and its own difficulties in the way of a field for Liberty Bonds; every section had its own problem; every city required its own method and point of attack.

The best thing the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee did was to outline the form of campaign, the plan of state, county and local appointments of Committee chairman, and then to let the local committees work out their own plans. Not that the National Committee was not always on hand for service or for advice. Mrs. McAdoo made several trips through difficult districts, meeting her chairmen and helping them solve their problems; she attended to her own vast mail and presided regularly at all committee meetings where the records of Federal Chairmen were discussed and acted upon.

Every member of the National Committee had some special active work to do in connection with some feature of the campaign. The names of Mary Synon and Antoinette Funk, who directed the publicity and the speaker's bureau for the National Committee are known in the smallest towns in the country for the help they gave. Although they may not be on record for the actual sale of bonds, it is doubtful whether anybody in the country did more for the success of the campaign.

Miss Synon was a well of information and appreciation for everybody engaged in the important business of "spreading the news" through the newspapers, magazines and other channels.

But whatever help they gave, the National Committee left the credit for each local success with the local chairman. And it is this that has made every woman who helped in the Third Loan campaign eager to help again and to enlist the help of her friends in the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan, the greatest bond issue ever offered by any government.

AS a resident of the state of Illinois, I am more than a suffragist, I am a voter. I think it is safe for you to say that every member of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee believes in Woman's Suffrage. *Mary Synon.*

THE National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, in which there have been few changes since their appointment by Secretary McAdoo during the Second Loan, consists of:

Mrs. Wm. G. McAdoo, Chairman; Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Mrs. George Bass and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Chicago; Mrs. Frank L. Higginson, Boston; Mrs. Frank Vanderlip, New York; Mrs. J. O. Miller, Pittsburgh; Miss Ella Flagg Young, Washington; Mrs. A. S. Baldwin, San Francisco; Mrs. Thacher Guernsey, Kansas; Miss Mary Synon, Washington, and Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Nashville, Tennessee.

The Chairmen for the Federal Reserve Districts are:

First District—Mrs. F. L. Higginson.
Second District—Mrs. John Pratt..
Third District—Mrs. Henry D. Jump.
Fourth District—Mrs. Frank Muhlhauser.
Fifth District—Mrs. Geo. J. Seay.
Sixth District—Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin.
Seventh District—Mrs. G. Dixon.
Eighth District—Miss Florence J. Wade.
Ninth District—Mrs. C. A. Severance.
Tenth District—Mrs. Geo. W. Fuller.
Eleventh District—Mrs. E. B. Reppert.
Twelfth District—Mrs. A. S. Baldwin.

Sometimes the Woman's Liberty Loan Committees have worked alone; sometimes they have cooperated with the men's committees in their city or district. And it is hard to say which way has been more successful; each has probably been the better way for the place where it was tried.

In a general way, the Woman's Committees have been expected to take charge of the house-to-house canvass, of publicity in the schools and in the rural districts, and of the booths and meetings in the larger centers. In New York City the Woman's Committee, under Mrs. Courtlandt Dixon Barnes, operated 113 Liberty Loan booths in the Third Loan, and is to have entire charge of all the booths in the city for the Fourth Loan.

In the First Federal Reserve District, of which Mrs. F. L. Higginson (who is also a member of the National Committee) is Chairman, a special feature has been made of work in the schools, and, for the Fourth Loan Mrs. Higginson, seconded by her publicity director and ardent co-worker, Myra Lord, has planned special children's posters, one for boys' schools and one for girls', which, together with a printed sales poster, are to be placed in every school in New England, and which will undoubtedly help to build up the already splendid record for cooperation held by the school children.

To Mrs. Higginson's district must also be credited the first use of the Tithing-Box, which has been started on its work in tens of thousands of homes, of helping to save the pennies so that the pounds may take care of themselves.

Just how Mrs. Walter Thompson, of Philadelphia, who led her Committee to the high record of sales in the Third Loan, is going to work in the Fourth, has not been stated. That is a part of the game in the big cities, to keep the features of the campaign a secret until the campaign is under way, so that they may have the added value of being fresh news.

Out in Silverbow, Montana, the women rode from house to house, and from ranch to ranch, and collected a million dollars for Liberty Bonds in a week; up in Olean, New York, where all the professional and business men hang out "Back in Three Days" signs at the beginning of a Liberty Loan campaign, the women join them in their spirited and hurried canvass for the town quota and something more.

So, all over the country, every Liberty Loan Committee falls to work in its own way, but all for the same end and all in the same spirit. So far, each loan has seen a geometrical progression in the growth of the women's cooperation. There is every indication that the Fighting Fourth will continue this record.

MRS. WILLIAM G. McADOO has appointed, in addition to the Chairmen of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee in the Twelve Federal Reserve Districts, the following women as State Chairmen:

Alabama, Mrs. Solon Jacobs; Arizona, Miss Alice M. Birdsall; Arkansas, Mrs. C. H. Brough; California, Mrs. E. R. Brainerd; Colorado, Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson; Connecticut, Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley; Delaware, Mrs. Henry Ridgely; Florida, Mrs. W. S. Jennings; Georgia, Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, Idaho, Mrs. Teresa M. Graham; Illinois, Mrs. Howard T. Wilson; Indiana, Mrs. Fred H. McCulloch; Iowa, Mrs. Wilbur W. Marsh; Kansas, Mrs Henry Ware Allen; Kentucky, Mrs. Donald McDonald; Louisiana, Mrs. Lawrence William; Maine, Mrs. John F. Hill; Maryland, Mrs. Sydney M. Cond; Massachusetts, Mrs. Barrett Wendell; Michigan, Mrs. D. D. Ashbaugh; Minnesota, Mrs. Archibald MacLaren; Mississippi, Mrs. R. L. McLaurin; Missouri, Mrs. Theodore Benoist; Montana, Mrs. W. W. McDowell; Nebraska, Mrs. A. G. Peterson; Nevada, Mrs. S. H. Belford; New Hampshire, Mrs. Wm. H. Schofield; New Jersey, Mrs. H. O. Wittpen; New Mexico, Mrs. Howard Huey; New York, Mrs. John Pratt; North Carolina, Mrs. R. H. Latham; North Dakota, Miss Minnie Nielson; Ohio, Mrs. Frank Muhlhauser; Oregon, Mrs. Sara Evans; Oklahoma, Dr. Leila E. Andrews; Pennsylvania, Mrs. J. O. Miller; Rhode Island, Mrs. Walter Peck; South Carolina, Mrs. F. S. Munsell; South Dakota, Mrs. Ellwood Perisho; Tennessee, Mrs. Samuel Phillips; Texas, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham; Utah, Mrs. W. Mont Ferry; Vermont, Mrs. E. C. Smith; Virginia, Mrs. John L. Hagan; Washington, Mrs. Overton G. Ellis; West Virginia, Mrs. Geo. Poffenbarger; Wisconsin, Mrs. John W. Mariner; Wyoming, Mrs. T. S. Taliaferro.

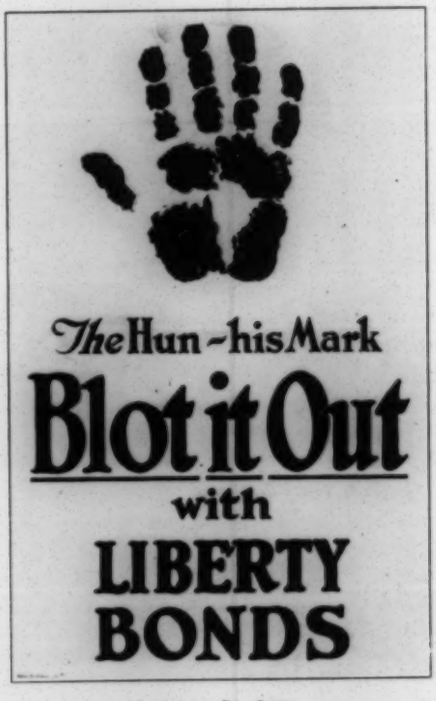
On October 5, appointed as woman's day for the Liberty Loan by Secretary McAdoo, the Woman Citizen will have other special articles on woman's part in the Fighting Fourth.

SOME *of the* "NO-COMPROMISE *with the* HUN" POSTERS

JOSEPH PENNELL

J. SC

WALTER H. EVERETT



J. ALLEN ST. JOHN

TEN MILLIO*f*
PLAY CARDS, P
THESE HAVE BE
for the LIBERT LO
—THE FIGHT NO

JOHN

The privilege of submitting designs was thrown open to the American public and the designs were selected without reference to the affiliations of the artists. After the selections had been made by a committee consisting of R. C. Leffingwell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; George R. Cooksey, Assistant to Secretary McAdoo; Lewis B. Franklin, Director of War Loan Organi-

IAMS

DONATED *by* AMERICAN ARTISTS *to the* BUREAU *of* PUBLICITY *of the* TREASURY DEPARTMENT

of SUCH DIS-
POSTERS AS
BEEN ISSUED
LOAN DRIVE
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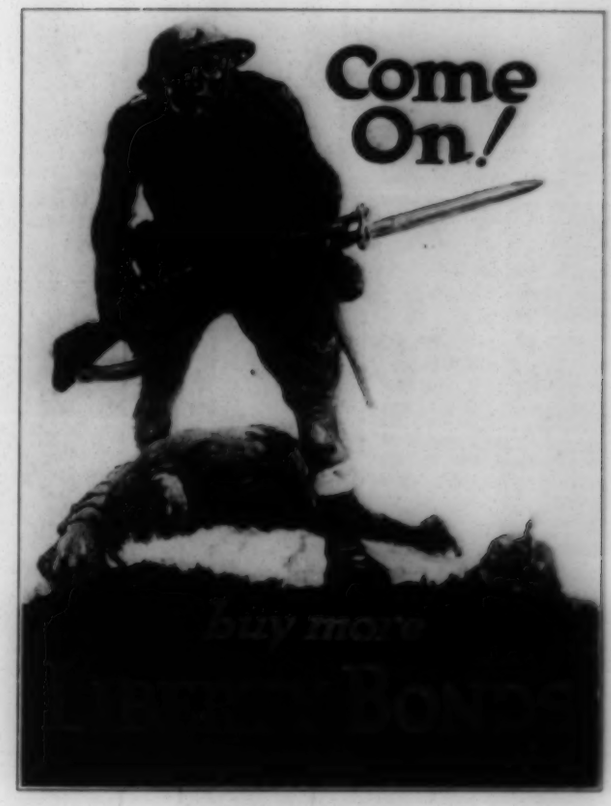


WALTER WHITEHEAD

F. STROTHMAN

zations; Clarkson Potter, Assistant Director; Frank R. Wilson, Director of Publicity; Labert St. Clair, Assistant Director of Publicity; and R. W. Emerson, Chief of the Division of Publications, it was found that all of the artists were members of the Division of Pictorial Publicity Committee, of which Charles Dana Gibson is chairman

HENRY RALEIGH

The Quality of Women's Service

Heroines of Liberty

ONE of the outstanding features of the war has been the whole-hearted way in which the women of America have thrown themselves, body and spirit, into work of all kinds. Nowhere has this been manifested more strikingly than in the Second Federal Reserve District, comprising New York State and portions of New Jersey and Connecticut. In this district, the activities of its splendid womanhood have found fullest expression, perhaps, in the work they have done to promote the Liberty Loans.

The Third Loan, in particular, profited much from their devoted efforts, the women of this district being able to trace directly to their efforts a total of $110,602,000 in bond subscriptions. In addition, many other millions were subscribed indirectly through them, for many of the women's committees made no financial statements, having worked entirely in cooperation with the men's committees and merged their efforts with those of the local organizations. The officers of the men's committees, however, have been ungrudging in acknowledging that much of their success was due to the service given so freely by the women.

It is interesting to observe that while, in general, there was a ready and patriotic response to this particular request for service in the first two loan campaigns, it was given more or less as a favor while, during the Third Loan, there was evident an eager desire to share in this work as a privilege.

In the Third Loan campaign, an attempt was made to form a woman's committee in every city and town where the Liberty Loan Committee had an organization, with the result that there were organized in this district, 1,310 women's committees. This was almost triple the number formed during the Second Loan campaign, and indicates the interest aroused in the women as they saw their sons and brothers actually in battle in France, to protect them and their homes from Kaiserism.

Of the 72 counties in this district, 70 were organized with women county chairmen. There were altogether about 18,500 volunteer workers, all of whom gave time and energy in unstinted measure.

In New York City, women's organizations operated booths in the streets, in the railroad stations, hotels and other public places, and garnered a total of $26,994,750 representing 75,523 bonds. Women helpers in additional booths brought in $9,198,100 representing 13,738 bonds. The captains-at-large sold 643 bonds, for a total of $1,245,250. The theatre Committee went over the top, with $13,558,850; the Trades' Committee sold $1,761,800 and the Colored Women's Committee did its bit, with $7,700.

MISS LOUISE DIXON'S BOND SELLING CLASS—A GROUP OF THE MEMBERS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF CHINA SOCIETY

In the beginning, the Daughters of China was organized as a social club with games, parties and other forms of recreation for these shut-in women, but when the war came and Chinese boys were drafted along with all other American boys, the women and girls of the club realized that there was a new and important element in their lives. They soon learned to sew and knit and make bandages, and they have done and again will do their full bit towards making the Liberty Loan a tremendous success. Doyers, Pell and Mott streets will soon see its women, under the protectorate of Boy Scouts, going from place to place offering bonds in exchange for the savings of the Chinatown merchants and workmen.

In Brooklyn, the women's committee sold 29,483 bonds, for a total of $4,670,150. The Bronx women sold 4,977 bonds, for a total of $315,000. These brought the total for New York City up to $57,751,600—all sold by women. A few years ago these same women would have been appalled if asked to sell anything to an amount reaching far into the millions.

These devoted women, with additional recruits, are preparing to exceed their previous sales in the Fourth Liberty Loan. They appreciate as never before how vital to the welfare of the nation and the safety of our fighting forces this loan will be.

Liberty Loan articles have crowded out the second installment of the serial story, "The Small Town and Adela," promised for this week. The story will be concluded on October 5.

Suffrage and the Liberty Loan

A Nation's Record

SUFFRAGE activities will be practically suspended during the period of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, September 28th to October 19th, in order that the fighting strength of the two million women members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association may be put squarely behind the greatest financial offensive yet launched against the enemy of democracy. Suffragists have demonstrated in the previous Liberty Loan campaigns that their service is a valuable factor in the work of financing the war. The government proposes to depend more than ever upon the aid of the women workers in the coming drive.

Since February, 1917, when Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman Suffragist Association, called together the National Board and presidents of the state associations to formulate a plan for war service, suffragists in every state have been serving in an executive capacity in every form of war work open to women, such as the Liberty Loan drives, War Savings Stamps campaign, Red Cross, Food Conservation and all other movements designed to help in winning the war.

As suffrage organizations and as lieutenants in other organizations the suffragists will now contribute their share to putting the Fourth Liberty Loan over the top even more than in the past.

"SMALL use in asking for any other than Liberty Loan service from the women of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association during the period to be covered by the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, for every moment is pledged to helping bring in all or more than Illinois's quota," is the way the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout is president, announces the part it expects to play in the drive.

In the Third Liberty Loan drive the Chicago political Equality League, which is an auxiliary of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, sold $581,900.00 worth of bonds, in addition to giving the services of an able team of speakers who served with zeal during the entire drive. Mrs. Albert H. Schweitzer, their president and Mrs. Dora Earles, their Liberty Loan chairman, are organizing workers with a determina-

tion to surpass the record made in the Third Liberty Loan. In the Third Liberty Loan the woman's organization in the Fourteenth Illinois Congressional District, under the leadership of Mrs. Blanche B. West, of Bushness, also an officer in the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, sold more bonds than any other group of women in the state outside of Chicago, as they proudly proclaimed.

The members of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, Virginia, will serve as one of the committees working the Fourth Loan drive under the direction of the Chairman of the Woman's Committee for Richmond, Mrs. W. M. Habliston. The suffragists of Richmond have served in each Liberty Loan drive under the duly appointed city chairman. Mrs. Kate Langly Bosher, First Vice-President of the Richmond League, and other officers and members will contribute their services as speakers as well as working on the general suffrage committee. Mrs. Bosher is a well-known novelist.

In Roanoke, Mrs. T. W. Goodwin, Vice-President of the Roanoke Equal Suffrage League, is chairman of the Woman's Committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan in that city. Acting under her direction the President of the Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. John M. Miles, is chairman of one of the committees for the Liberty Loan. All the members of the Equal Suffrage League are on this committee and they are in mass formation for the Fighting Fourth. Virginia women are already at work getting pledges for bonds.

Under a new order of things which has combined the work of the various organizations the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana will work for the Liberty Loan as individuals, but not as an organization. Mrs. F. H. McCulloch, who is General Chairman for the membership and petition campaign being carried on by the Franchise League and also a member of the state suffrage board, is chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of Indiana. More than one-third of the county chairmen for the drive are active suffrage workers. The Franchise League will maintain its record for hard work and big results.

SUFFRAGISTS of Indiana are being urged to enlist as "Volunteer Patriots" in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in a letter addressed to more than 300 women of the state by Mrs. Walter Greenough, of Indianapolis, chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee for the Women's Franchise League of Indiana. This committee was instrumental in selling more than three and one-half million dollars' worth of bonds in the Third Loan campaign, and in her letter Mrs. Greenough says:

"In the Third Liberty Loan the women of Indiana accomplished wonders in their sale of bonds and in the organization they perfected for future loans. The Franchise League used its entire resources in the campaign with creditable results. In many counties the Liberty Loan organization is practically the Franchise League organization. Working as individuals, in all the counties of the state, league members have had a great share as individuals in the success of the first three loans. In this loan, while you are not to sell bonds as a state organization, I am sure that the county chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee will welcome your help and co-operation individually. I hope you will find it possible to hold a Liberty Loan Franchise League meeting and inspire all the members of the league voluntarily to buy all the bonds their circumstances will permit."

The Missouri Woman's Suffrage Association is planning intensive work on behalf of the Liberty Loan drive. Three members of the State Board of the Missouri Woman Suffrage Association are chairmen for the Liberty Loan drive in their respective cities. Thirty county chairmen for the suffrage association will act as county chairmen.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, President of the Missouri State Suffrage Association, will be one of the speakers for the drive, and she has encouraged her chairmen to aid in every way.

The St. Louis Suffrage League will put on some special features during the drive in that city and bonds will be sold at State Suffrage Headquarters.

MRS. JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, President of the North Carolina Equal Suffrage League, has been an active worker on behalf of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, having been appointed special representative by Mrs. R. H. Latham, State Chairman. Mrs. Cunningham carried out an extensive program of addresses and speeches over the state during the last two drives and she will do her share in the fourth as will the members of the League, acting with various organizations.

The suffragists of South Carolina will work as individuals under the Woman's Liberty Loan rather than as a separate organization, but suffragists are leaders in the work in every county where there is a suffrage league and in some where there is not. In many instances prominent suffragists are county chairmen in the Liberty Loan Committee and are speaking in its behalf.

Mrs. Harriet Powe Lynch, Chairman of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage Association, is also chairman of the Speaker's Bureau of the Liberty Loan Committee, a member of the Executive Board and Chairman for her own county.

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, is acting as State Chairman for the Woman's Committee of the Liberty Loan. "We sink our identity as a suffrage organization during the Liberty Loan drives and just sail in and work," says Mrs. Cunningham. "Our pledge to the National Government has been to do everything possible along every line of service we are asked and we redeem that pledge on every occasion. In the past loan drives we have loaned our speakers and organizers to the work, ceasing our state suffrage work entirely during that period. We shall do no less in this coming drive."

The suffragists of New Hampshire lead in the war work in that state and though not acting as an organization they will play an important part in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. Miss Martha S. Kimball, president of the New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association, is also District Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee and the Woman's Committee of National Defense.

(Continued on page 354)

Suffrage and the Liberty Loan

IT was my very good fortune this past winter to have the opportunity of visiting nine of the Federal reserve districts beside my own—the 2nd, New York.

One of the first things that I was asked upon my return to New York was "What are the Suffragists doing for the Loan in other places?" I am not being critical. I am only giving a very cursory impression of the way the work looked to me as I glanced over the field. My purpose was entirely to find out what sort of publicity there was and how it was produced, and the women did not have a great deal to do with that phase of the work, their field being the sale of the bonds.

But from the Women's Liberty Loan Committee in Washington—throughout the districts—most of the work was done by women who were suffragists. To put it more concisely where the most work was done the women were suffrage women—trained by their suffrage work to organize, to overcome inertia and to stay on the job until it was finished. It would be impossible to cite specific instances, but if any good suffragists got hold of a list of the Women's Committees and a list of the amounts subscribed in the various parts of the country it wouldn't take her long to recognize suffrage names and to see that almost without exception the more suffrage workers there were on a committee the more bonds were sold.

JANE THOMSON.

Salient Facts

HALF the 17,000,000 bond buyers in the Third Liberty Loan were women.

You might find it interesting to check up on the personnel of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee just to see how many are prominent suffragists.

What a person temporarily gives up in buying Liberty Bonds is the fruit of somebody's labor. When you buy a $100 Liberty Bond you make available to the Government $100 worth of someone's labor, and by lending your money to the Government and refraining from spending it at this time you make it possible for the Government to buy that labor to be applied directly to winning the war. If you spend that $100 for something you do not need, you are compelling somebody to do $100 worth of work for you when you do not need it. The men at the front do need it. That is the sole consideration at the present time

Suffrage and the Liberty Loan

(*Continued from page 353*)

MRS. HIRAM PERCY MAXIM, Chairman of the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee appointed by the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, has plans under way for a "big drive" to open on September 28th, particularly in Hartford and vicinity. She will be assisted by Mrs. C. W. Jaynes, Mrs. Russell Norton, Mrs. Harry Tyler Smith, Mrs. Paul P. Sweet, Mrs. Edward Dustin, Mrs. C. M. Gallup, Mrs. Wm. Deming, Miss Mary Bulkley and Miss Ninah M. Parshall, all prominent in the work of the Connecticut Suffragist Association.

At the Connecticut suffrage headquarters, members of the Committee will be in charge of a special Liberty Loan Booth during the entire period of the campaign. Another group of suffrage workers will conduct a booth at the State Fair and feature the sale of Liberty Loan Bonds. Connecticut has other plans under consideration which will develop during the period of the loan.

OKLAHOMA, despite the fact that it is in the midst of a lively suffrage campaign, is planning big things on behalf of the Liberty Loan. The State Suffrage Campaign Committee has offered its entire organization for service during the period of the loan, particularly for providing speakers. In almost every instance the county suffrage chairman are the Liberty Loan chairmen and the leaders in one movement are the leaders in the other.

Mrs. Clarence L. Henley, State Suffrage Chairman of Oklahoma, is head of the volunteer workers of the State Food Demonstration, and Secretary of the Food Exhibits at state fairs and is otherwise active in war service.

Mrs. Frank Haskell, Vice-Chairman of the Suffrage Campaign Committee, has a record for selling more Liberty Bonds than any other individual in Tulsa. She is head of the Woman's Committee for the Fourth Liberty Loan and was head of the last Red Cross drive.

When the State Liberty Loan Committee organized recently in Oklahoma, among the speakers was Miss Aloysius Larch-Miller, Chairman for the Suffrage Campaign Committee and leader for the Liberty Loan drive in her county. She will also act as State Loan speaker. In her talk she urged women to invest equally with men in bonds as women are about to share equally with men in political affairs.

Mrs. A. P. Crockett, secretary of the State Suffrage Campaign Committee, is also state chairman for the Fatherless Children of France and Mrs. C. B. Ames, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Suffrage Campaign Committee is the wife of the State Food Administrator and active in many lines of war work.

THE New York State Woman's Suffrage party set the high-water mark for women as bonds salesmen during the second Liberty Loan drive. In that drive the state suffragists sold $6,785,750.00 in bonds. In the first Liberty Loan drive the state party sold $3,837,300.00 worth of bonds. This record was made, although the suffragists at the time of these drives were carrying on the work which made New York a suffrage victory state.

"IF the Suffrage Amendment passes on September 26, that will leave us free to turn our attention to selling bonds for the Fourth Liberty Loan drive on September 28."

Mary Garrett Hay,
Chairman New York City
Woman Suffrage Party.

During the Third Liberty Loan drive the entire machinery of the Woman Suffrage party was placed at the disposal of the government on behalf of the bond drive. Liberty Loan literature was circulated in the five thousand election districts of the state, speakers were provided for civic meetings and patriotic gatherings and educational classes were carried on. Speakers were furnished and all possible was done to aid the drive.

During the Fourth Liberty Loan drive the suffragists of New York State and New York City will be active workers in the tremendous drive which the Empire State will carry out.

THE Ohio Woman Suffrage Association is well represented in the Fourth Liberty Loan in its officers and chairman, who are leaders also in the Loan drive. Mrs. Frank Mulhauser, chairman of the State Liberty Loan Committee, was for a number of years treasurer of the Woman Suffrage party in Cleveland, and she has had the help in every way of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association. In a number of instances the county presidents of the suffrage associations are her most ardent workers.

The chairman of the Ohio Division of the National Council of Defense, who is an ardent suffrage worker, at the request of the state suffragists, has allotted one particular branch of the work under the state committee on education—the maintenance of the standards of the schools—as the special work for the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.

THE Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, through a number of its leading members, is taking an active part in the coming Liberty Loan drive. Senator Helen Ring Robinson, one of the board of directors of this organization and the first woman state senator in the United States, is Chairman of the Woman's State Committee and has been ove the state organizing the women for this work. She has general charge of all the activities of the women workers in the state. Mrs. Stuart D. Walling, another member of the board of directors of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, is on the state committee and has been out helping in this organization work. She has made a number of addresses and will be heard from the platform regularly during the drive. Mrs. Inez Johnson Lewis, of Colorado Springs, prominent member of the Equal Suffrage Association, is active in her part of the state in both organization and platform work. Among those who are taking an interest in the coming Liberty Loan drive are Mrs. James Drakeford, who is in charge of the financial campaign for the women in the city of Denver; Mrs. Henry Scott Fishel, manager of publicity, and Mrs. A. T. Waight, recently of New York City, where she was connected with the National City Bank, who is executive secretary of the women's organization in Denver.

THE Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is co-operating with the State Woman's Loan Committee in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. Upon suggestion of the suffragists, a mass meeting will be held on the opening night of the drive, September 28th, with representatives of the ten co-operating women's organizations on the platform. The Suffrage Association will supply a large number of house-to-house canvassers, as this is one of the greatest needs of the Liberty Loan Committee. Mrs. R. D. Coe, of the Woman Suffrage Liberty Loan Committee, will have charge of the branch work. Mrs. Dallinger Barney and Mrs. Davis Dewey will aid in supplying workers for the five thousand booths throughout Greater Boston. Mrs. George M. Perkins will arrange for suffragists to speak on the Common, or wherever they are needed. Mrs. James Parke and Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw will have charge of the automobile section, whose duty it will be to transport supplies and workers from headquarters to working stations. All through the state members are preparing for active co-operation with the state and local Liberty Loan Committees. "We are ready to do anything and everything within our power to help carry Massachusetts 'over the top,'" writes Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, chairman of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Liberty Loan Committee. "Though we are working for enfranchisement we do not forget the needs of our country and as patriots stand ready for any service necessary for the winning of the war."

THE suffragists of Arkansas will co-operate to the fullest in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, as workers under the State Liberty Loan Committee.

A number of the county chairmen of the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Central Committee are also chairmen of the Liberty Loan committees in those counties.

Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, chairman of the Suffrage Central Committee, member of the board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, will be one of the most ardent workers."

A LIBERTY Loan rally featured the annual convention of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, held last week at Cedar Rapids. It marked the opening of the intensive drive which the association will carry on for the Fourth Liberty Loan. Mrs. W. W. Marsh, first auditor of the suffrage association, is also state chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee and she will make effective use of the highly organized suffrage association, in carrying forward the work. Dr. Effie McCollum Jones, corresponding secretary of the State Suffrage Association is field director

(*Continued on page 358*)

Beacons from Every Hill

THE Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association has conceived a unique plan to arouse enthusiasm for the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. On Saturday, October 12th, bonfires will be lighted in every city, town and hamlet of the state. On every mountain top and in every valley these fires will burn. On historic Lookout, which is the birthplace of the president of the Tennessee Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Leslie Warner—across on Signal Mountain, on the battlefields of Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga, will blaze forth the story of the patriotism and devotion of the Tennessee suffragists in these "bondfires."

Old Chilhowee, overlooking Knoxville, will be ablaze with bonfires, showing the spirit of the East Tennessee suffragists.

In Sewanee, on top of the Cumberland Mountains, where the University of the South is located, the fires will be lighted in the great quadrangle of the old stone buildings by Bishop Knight, who is Vice-Chancellor of the University and himself a strong suffragist.

In Chattanooga, Ex-President Edward Watkins, of the Tennessee Bar Association, Mayor Jesse Littleton and the Hon. Foster V. Brown will not only light the fires but will also make Suffrage Day memorable by their patriotic speeches.

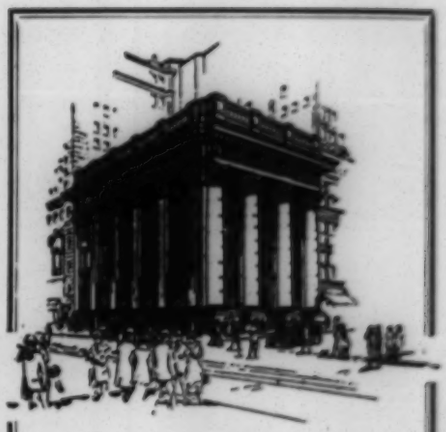
The state suffrage president will speak at Franklin in the forenoon and will return to Nashville in time to preside over the exercises which will be held on Capitol Boulevard. The Great Bonfire will be lighted by Governor Rye, under the shadow of the equestrian statue of Tennessee's great president, Andrew Jackson.

"Like our brave forefathers, the Watauga Settlers, who blazed a trail from the borders of North Carolina to the Mississippi River, so will we blaze a trail in gold and white, from the peaks of the East Tennessee mountains, across the fertile and rolling valleys of Middle Tennessee, down through the cotton fields of West Tennessee which border the great Father of Waters," writes Mrs. Warner.

"And again, like our forefathers, the Watauga Settlers, who wrote the first Declaration of Independence of a free and untrammeled people antedating by several years the American Declaration of Independence—so will we write across the map of Tennessee a similar declaration of a free and independent Womanhood by the Federal Amendment."

For the Fourth Liberty Loan organization at Memphis the material has been drawn almost exclusively from the Memphis Equal Suffrage League, of which Mrs. Francis Fentress is president. Mrs. Sam Phillips is state chairman of the Liberty Loan organization for Tennessee. Mrs. Samuel J. Ellis is chairman for the West Tennessee zone, Mrs. E. G. Willingham is chairman for Shelby County; in the city organization of Liberty Loan workers 250 members of the League will be actively engaged in the sale of bonds. Memphis has been carrying out an intensive program of war service work and has been an active factor in the War Savings Stamps campaign in that city.

Tennessee women, rated excellent speakers, will also contribute to the Fourth Liberty Loan.



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

358 FIFTH AVENUE

We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

War Roster of Suffrage Officials

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 24.—Members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Washington for the Federal Suffrage Amendment were birds of passage aflit to speed up Liberty Loan campaign work. Nearly all the suffragists present are high in Liberty Loan campaign councils. They see a new coincidence between the expected vote on the Federal suffrage amendment and the opening of the Fourth Liberty Loan on September 28.

Just now when they want all their energies for war work, suffragists all over the land are finding cause for deep rejoicing that they are to be so soon relieved from the burden of working for their own freedom.

The following is a list of some of the war activities of the National's officers carried on even while they have been under the necessity of giving part of their energies to the struggle for enfranchisement of the women of the United States. It indicates a vast fund of energy which will be let loose for the needs of the war when the handicap of disfranchisement is removed from women:

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is a member of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. The Woman's Committee, which long ago departmentalized its work and each member has a department. That of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is Educational Propaganda. She has recently issued an appeal to the men and women of the country to join in a campaign of organized truth-telling.

Mrs. Catt is also a member of the League for National Unity, a further effort to promote understanding of war aims.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, first vice president of the National, is chairman of the Food Production and Economics Department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. She with Dr. Shaw, is also one of the governing committee of six women and six men who are to act with Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, in charge of the field division of the Council of National Defense.

Mrs. Guilford Dudley, of Tennessee, third vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is on the National Liberty Loan Woman's Committee.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, fourth vice-president of the National, has been sent abroad on a mission to administer the affairs of the Woman's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., which are being supported by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

MRS. HELEN GARDENER, fifth vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is National Secretary of the Associated Kin, for the United States. She was a recent speaker at the ceremony in which more than one hundred mothers whose sons had fallen on the battlefield were decorated by the Associated Kin with the "International Order of Allied Mothers."

Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary, is a member of the Oklahoma Woman's State Committee of the National War Savings Committee, United States Treasury.

Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, treasurer of the National, is a member of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Land Army of America.

Mrs. Earl P. Wilson, member of the General Finance Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and Secretary of the Eighth Congressional District of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, directed the installation of the Surgical Dressings Department of the Red Cross, which is the pride of Saginaw. By a successful application of factory methods remarkable results were obtained. A production of 40,000 pieces in five months, from June 1 to November 1, 1917, was raised to 40,000 in the month of November, and 287,000 in March, making a grand total of 913,000 pieces in ten months.

(*Continued on page 358*)

HOTEL McALPIN
Broadway at 34th Street, New York
An Entire Floor Reserved Exclusively for Women
Hostess and Chaperon in Charge
Shopping Guides Available

HOTEL LE MARQUIS
12 East 31st Street, New York
(Four Doors from Fifth Avenue)
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers. Especially adapted to ladies traveling alone.
Room and bath $4.00 per day with meals, or $2.50 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request.
JOHN P. TOLSON.

Economic Independence for women means money to buy their own Government bonds

The Business Woman in War Time

By Patricia King

BUSINESS women, as they stand at their posts in this second year of the war, naturally fall into one or two groups in their relation to American war economics: the women who have grown up in the business world and those who have come uninitiated and without experience to carry on the business which a husband, a son or a brother laid aside when he entered the service.

In the first class are those trained executives who are managers of their own money or the invested capital of others; women who, through their long experience and thorough assimilation of business principles, are so at home in all matters of buying, selling and investing, that even war finance, with its huge problems of debts and credits, taxes and loans, is to them only a larger and more complicated form of everyday business.

The trained business woman sees, quite without explanation, that war is a great new venture, which, like commerce or manufacture, requires economic management for success; that it is a business in whose success every citizen of the nation is financially interested and in which the administration takes the position of the President and Board of Directors. Capital and labor, money and men, these are the tools of war as of any other business. The woman whose experience has been that of turning money and labor into a medium of production knows instinctively the relative and combined importance of these factors to America in the business of war.

From the time of the First Liberty Loan the understanding shown by business women of the need of the nation for men and material and money to pay for both has been of the greatest service to the government.

"Where there is knowledge there is light" could well be said of these women. For, understanding not only the value of bonds as an investment, but the utter dependence of the military power of the nation upon the money supplied by the civil population, they shed the glow of their knowledge into the farthest corners of the land. Through their broad conception of the importance of the individual to war finance, they accomplished a great deal in the First Liberty Loan by helping to fix in the minds of the millions of women who were not in business and did not understand its principles the fact that our soldiers could succeed only so far as they were supported in the war by an army of bond buyers at home. The seeds of patriotism were sown and the harvest begun through their efforts.

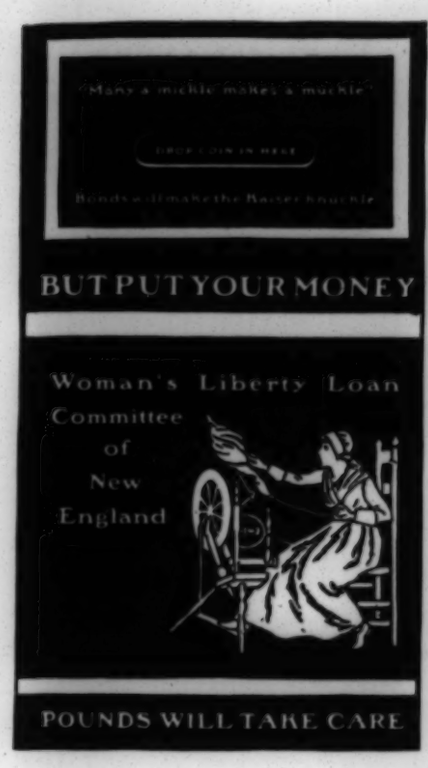
THE problem which confronted business women in the Second Liberty Loan, if they were to lead the women of the country not only in patriotic thought but in Liberty Bond subscriptions, was more complex, however, than before. In the first loan business was quite normal. Women in the homes—the great spenders of American money—had barely sensed the need for curtailing their purchases, and even business men, many of them, were trying to pretend to themselves and to each other that their regular business might go on as usual in spite of the great, new, national business of war, which was in competition with them. Labor was still plentiful and profits not diminished. It was comparatively easy to set aside a portion of one's uninvested income for bonds. But at the launching of the Second Loan, when the economic horizon was gradually clouding, with prices higher, labor scarce and a threatened curtailment of trade, the aspect was different. Yet business women rallied to the support of the government and pledged their full share of the expense of war from their future savings. Their record in this loan stands as a tribute to them as self-supporting, courageous Americans.

Had the men and women of America been less wise and understanding, had they lacked foresight and a sense of relative value, they might have felt the burden of the Third Loan too heavy. But they carried on because they had the vision to see that if the war was to be won there must be over and over either large loans or huge taxes and they argued that a division of the burden was the better way, both for our own sake and for the sake of those who come after us. Women in business did not shirk their big task in this loan. They put aside their personal interest, stopped any attempt to develop their own business and cast in their lot with that of the government. Money which ordinarily would have been used for a larger plant or an increased stock they invested in government bonds. By co-operating in this way they did more than support the loan financially. The moral effect of their ready acquiescence in the plan of the government for the postponement of all unnecessary expenditure in business development until after the war was of even greater value to the country than their money. Their example in turning funds which ordinarily would have been used for advertising, improving buildings or buying equipment into government bonds, with its accompanying conservation of labor and material, carried more weight to women in the homes than any single factor which entered into the dissolution of the "Business as Usual" fallacy.

"LET big business and the banks carrry the loan" is a saying no longer heard. Seventeen million people are doing their share. But for the fact that business itself, even in its own advertising columns, encouraged men and women to stop buying unnecessarily, the United States government could not now boast of its seventeen million bond-holders. It was this spreading of the burden to every individual in the country which made it possible for American financiers to prepare with confidence for the flotation of a Fourth Liberty Loan of more than double the amount of any of the past three bond issues. And it is only because of this widespread distribution of the nation's liability that a great part of the funds for carrying on the war can be raised by Liberty Loans rather than by direct taxation.

The second great class of women who are helping to finance the war present a very different but no less brave aspect from that of the trained executive. They are the mothers, sisters and wives of business men now in active service; the little troubled wife of the enlisted man—the grocer or the butcher—who is striving to carry on against inexperience and economic odds; the mother who is holding on grimly to her son's unfamiliar business to "keep it going until he comes home," and the energetic but inexperienced young woman who has taken over her brother's shop or real estate

(*Continued on page* 358)


"Many a mickle makes a muckle"
Bonds will make the Bacon knuckle
BUT PUT YOUR MONEY
Woman's Liberty Loan Committee of New England
POUNDS WILL TAKE CARE

FRONT and top of the tithing-box placed in tens of thousands of homes by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committees of New England.

Selling the War to the People

By Jane Thomson

Publicity Department—Liberty Loan Committee

THERE are twelve Federal Reserve Districts in the United States. Their centers are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Texas, and San Francisco. In each of these cities is a central Liberty Loan Committee that organizes the work of selling the War Bonds of our Government. The function of these committees is carried out by two working groups—the Distribution and the Publicity groups—and their purposes are united in the sale of bonds.

The Publicity Department lets the people know that the Government has bonds for sale and why, and the Distribution turns over to the Government the reports of those who buy the bonds, so that two things are accomplished—the education of the people about the war and the obtaining of the money to conduct the war to a successful conclusion. It works out logically that the more people know about the war and the needs of the Government, the more bonds they buy.

Under the general term of publicity I am referring to all the printed, painted and lithographed matter that is produced in order to attract the attention of the public, much of it in the form of sign boards, posters and bulletins so striking that not only "He who runs may read," but "He who runs must read," and much of it less in evidence but equally effective.

When the work of Publicity is summed up one might say that every Publicity Department is "Selling the War to the People," and just as our fighting forces are defeating Prussia on the battlefield, so not only are bonds being sold but Prussian Propaganda is being defeated at home by Liberty Loan publicity.

There has been a consistent policy of publicity begun in the first campaign and carried out through each successive campaign. The first loan was necessarily a campaign of financial education. With a bond-buying clientele of only 350,000 people in this country there was a large field to be cultivated. None of our boys had crossed the sea, none of them were in the trenches, our training camps were not even started—that was in May, 1917. Then the slogan was, "Invest in the best investment in the world." In October, 1917, we had begun to realize that our boys were going into the fight—the selective draft had passed, men were in camps all over the country, and the slogan changed to "Save and Serve."

When the Third campaign began our boys were in the trenches—transports were leaving the harbors, short but poignant casualty lists were coming home with a shaft of sorrow for every home that had sent forth a boy who had given his life.

The advertisements during this campaign bore the slogan, "Lend him a hand." That was the spirit of all the publicity—help the boys Over There.

Now our men are in the thick of the fray and the thought their service brings is that every one over here should do his part as bravely and as nobly as our soldiers are fighting our enemies. The men in the trenches are "Over the Top" now. They are attacking the enemy on his own ground. The advertising slogan thus naturally follows that thought and is embodied in the cut—"Lend as they Fight."

A campaign for publicity of the size and nature of a Liberty Loan campaign requires a very complex and well developed organization, working partly to suit the needs of the whole nation, partly to meet local needs. For instance, the campaign posters, buttons, automobile stickers, some advertisements to be used in newspapers, and much material for specific distribution to schools and other definite groups are all chosen, produced and distributed to the Federal Districts directly from the Publicity Department in Washington. This does not relieve local publicity departments of their responsibility, however. Millions of other pieces of literature must be prepared to meet the special needs of different localities. The material from Washington must be distributed after it is received.

The Second Federal Reserve District, to which the largest quota is allotted in each Liberty Loan, naturally has the most complex publicity department. The work of this department follows four distinct lines: Advertising, Press, Features, and Speakers and Meetings.

To the Advertising Bureau is assigned the task of preparing and placing all newspaper and display advertisements, all out-door advertising,

(*Continued on page* 358)

These Three Hotels Owned and Operated by a Woman

HOTEL IROQUOIS
INCORPORATED
West 44th Street
Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues
NEW YORK
American and European Plan
Rooms with Bath
$2.00 PER DAY UP
2 Rooms with Bath
$3.00 PER DAY UP
MINA E. FRITZ, *President and Treasurer*
WM. E. CONRAD, *Manager*

HOTEL WELLINGTON
INCORPORATED
Seventh Avenue
55th-56th Streets New York
EUROPEAN PLAN
1 Room and Bath—$2.00 Per Day Up
2 Rooms and Bath—$3.00 Per Day Up
3 Rooms and Bath—$5.00 Per Day Up
A Few Single Rooms—Use of Bath
$1.50 Per Day
MINA E. FRITZ, *President and Treasurer*
C. C. SORBY, *Secretary and Manager*

FRITZ CARLTON HOTEL
Boylston Street Boston, Mass.
ENTRANCE TO FENWAY
Five Minutes to Centre of City via Massachusetts Subway
ROOM AND BATH
$2.50 Per Day Up
TWO ROOMS AND BATH
$3.00 Per Day Up
THREE ROOMS AND BATH
$5.00 Per Day Up
A FEW SINGLE ROOMS
—USE OF BATH
$1.50 Per Day
MINA E. FRITZ, *President and Treasurer*
WALLACE A. ARIEL, *Manager*

Uniforms for Women

Ready to Wear

White from $4.50
Colored from $4.00

Also Made to Order

Send for catalog B. M.

AUTHORIZED
SERVICE GARMENTS
and
AUXILIARY ATTIRE

NURSES' OUTFITTING ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED
425 FIFTH AVENUE
(Thirty-eighth Street) NEW YORK

War Time Training for Women

Women's Speaking Club of America

Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th Street. Opens Thursday, October 24, 8.15 P. M. Write for booklet. Grace E. Gunn, Instructor, Carnegie Hall, New York. Private and Class Lessons.

Business Women in War Time

(*Continued from page* 356)

office. These women, who, before the war, knew business principles only as they heard them discussed by the men, are today struggling under the weight of a wartime business, which is a different thing entirely; groping their way through darkness to understanding.

IMBUED with patriotism and a desire to back up their men, yet feeling at the same time a sense of responsibility for the property of their loved ones which they consider a sacred trust, these women have been called upon to meet the same duties as their more experienced sisters in the business world. Many of them have had to learn through bitter experience that the economic welfare of the nation is one with their own. Yet of one thing they seem always to have been convinced: that somehow or other it was their duty and their privilege to support the Liberty Loans.

Prompted by their patriotic consciousness, depending upon the judgment of more experienced business women and following their example, these mothers, wives and sisters—novices in buying and selling—have welcomed the Liberty Loan as a means to do two things at the same time—invest their property safely and render the service they long to render to their men.

This ever enlarging group of economic workers, this strong legion which helped push the First, Second and Third Liberty Loans over the top will be found brigaded with the trained Business Women when the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan opens, vieing with them to make the loan a huge success.

Suffrage and Liberty Loan

(*Continued from page* 354)

for the Loan campaign, and during the past month she has been travelling through counties, explaining the work to the women. Miss Anna B. Lawther, state president will be very active in the work, as well as the members of her state board.

At the meeting of the county chairmen of the two committees, men and women, held September 3d in Des Moines, a plan of co-operation was mapped out.

As Iowa was the first state to go over the top in the last campaign, the women are determined to do their part to hold that record. Practically all the state officers, district chairmen, county chairmen and prominent workers for the Liberty Loan Committee in Iowa are suffragists, whether men or women.

MARTHA SPANGLER in the *New West Magazine* gives the record of Utah in the Third Liberty Loan Drive:

"During the Third Liberty Loan," says she, "every town and county oversubscribed its quota, and the state stood second in the twelfth federal reserve district and fifth in the United States to go 'over the top.'"

"Utah is especially proud of her record because she has not profited by the necessities of war, that is, she has been giving and not receiving."

PROUDLY proclaiming that the women of Wyoming have sold more government bonds in proportion to population than any other state in the union except one—"and that one the woman voting state of California"—

Dr. Grace Raymond Heberd, of Laramie, gave her state this fine war record recently in an interview at the National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters.

Dr. Heberd, who is professor of Sociology in the University of Wyoming, has a perfectly good Liberty Loan record of her own. Personally she lectured in every county of her big mountain state, for the third Liberty Loan, travelling 2,500 miles in less than four weeks and giving 44 public addresses.

War Roster

(*Continued from page* 355)

Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, of Arkansas, one of the directors of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was chairman of Literature Distribution for the Red Cross, and a four-minute speaker who filled more dates than any other for the state. She also worked for the Liberty Loan.

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, another director, is chairman of the Collegiate Section of New York State for providing volunteer workers for the Federal Food Board.

Miss Heloise Meyer, of Massachusetts, former first auditor of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is doing canteen work in France.

Miss Hannah J. Patterson, one of the most valued officials of the National's executive board two years ago, has been appointed coworker with Mr. Grosvenor B. Clarkson, to the field division of the newly merged Council of National Defense.

METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS

CLEANERS
and DYERS

First Class Work. Reasonable Prices
Prompt Delivery

Paul Institute *A Boarding and Day School for Girls*
2107 S Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
High School and College Preparatory Courses. Two Years of College Work. Special Courses: The Arts, Journalism, Short Story Writing, Business and Secretarial Training, Kindergarten, Normal Training, Domestic Science, Parliamentary Law.
Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL.B., President, Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

Selling the War

(*Continued from page* 357)

pamphlets, cards, inserts for packages, pay envelopes, and all printed matter that is for individual distribution.

The Press Bureau writes and places all stories, editorials, pictures or other forms of Liberty Loan news for newspapers and the magazines.

The Feature Bureau takes care of all parades, bands, street meetings and various stunts that are arranged. For instance, under the Feature Bureau will come the organization of the "Allied Days," which is the big feature of the Fourth Loan in this district. There are twenty-two nations at war with Germany. There will be a program for each of the twenty-two days that the campaign lasts and on each day a representative of the nation to be honored will be received and presented with a flag. All details of the arrangements and the carrying out of these programs for the "Allied Days" is in the hands of the Feature Bureau.

The Bureau of Speakers and Meetings arranges for volunteer speakers.

Just how large the publicity organization of the Second Federal Reserve District is can be judged by anyone who sees the size of the office bureau, upon whom falls the problem of the mere machinery by which this work is carried on, the engagement of workers, the arrangement of offices, the supply of material.

In all the history of the world there has never been such a campaign of advertising as that for our war loans. Men, women and children have had a part. Big business organizations have begged for the privilege of helping.

The Government does not pay for Liberty Loan advertising; in fact, such advertising could not be paid for without consuming too large a part of the funds raised by the sale of the bonds. In this advertising the biggest men in every profession vie with each other to bear a part of the burden. There is but one limit to the spirit of service that is roused in the people by these great campaigns of patriotic education that go with every sale of bonds, and that limit is the defeat of the diabolical power that built up its fighting forces to destroy and subjugate the world—only to bring certain destruction upon itself.

THE WILLIAMS PRINTING COMPANY, NEW YORK

Sweaters, Scarfs and Neckwear for Women and Misses

Reg. Trade Mark

The fashionable Tam o' Shanter and Scarf of Camel's Hair, natural color (illustrated). This wool is greatly in demand and very difficult to procure.

Camel's Hair Tam o' Shanter . . . $3.95

Camel's Hair Scarf $5.75

Sweaters in medium weight pure Zephyr Yarn, Tuxedo model, Fancy Stripe weave, in Purple, Copenhagen and Turquoise $7.25

Sweater of Ancona Wool with convertible collar, in Black, White, Purple, Copen, Khaki, Navy, Rose, Reseda, Emerald and Heather mixtures . . . $12.75

Slip-on Sweater, Roll Collar of Alpaca Wool, Black, White and colors $9.75

Spencer Coats from Scotland

Quite unexpectedly we have received from Scotland a delayed shipment of Spencer Coats of Shetland Wool. The range of colors includes Corn, Copenhagen, Oxford, Brown, Wisteria, Pink, Nile, Black and White . $4.50

Importation of French Neckwear

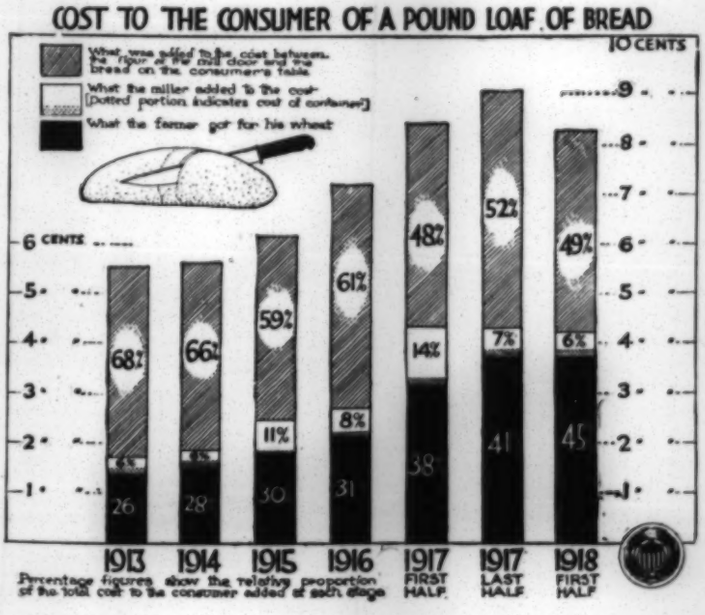
It has been our good fortune to receive an exclusive importation of French Neckwear. The selection is composed of exquisite specimens of French Needlework now so very difficult to obtain. Many of the models are especially adapted to softening the trying lines of the new collarless dresses.

We are also showing a comprehensive selection of American-made Neckwear, consisting of Cowl, Rolling, Tuxedo, Flat and Deep-back Collars, Collar and Cuff Sets, and Vestees. Collars, $2.25 to 8.75 each. Collar and Cuff Sets, $1.75 to 3.95 each. Vestees, $2.25 to 10.75 each.

A copy of our new Fall and Winter Catalogue will be mailed gladly on request.

James McCutcheon & Co. Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.

EXPLANATION OF CHART



SINCE 1913 farmers have been receiving for their wheat a gradually increasing proportion of the price paid by the consumer for bread. The amount received by the wheat grower for his contribution to the average pound has increased from less than 1½ cents per loaf in 1913 to more than 3½ cents early this year. The proportion to the whole price is shown by the relative length of the black columns of the chart.

The middle portion of each column shows what the miller received for his milling costs and profit. This has been a somewhat variable factor, but is now at the minimum (6%). In this 6%, however, is included the cost of the containers (bags, sacks, etc.) shown as dotted area which has increased very nearly in proportion to the price of bread itself. Bags now cost about 50 per cent more than in 1913 and 1914.

The shaded portion of the column represents the expense of distributing the flour, making it into bread and getting the loaf to the consumer.

The chart shows that the farmer is now receiving a much larger share of the final price for his product than in the past, and that a considerable amount of "spread" has been taken out of other expenses.

A NATION'S STRENGTH IS IN ITS FOOD SUPPLY

Eat Less — Waste nothing
Create a Reserve

AMERICA MUST FEED 120,000,000 ALLIES

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION